

Crook County Journal

VOL. X

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ACTUAL COST

Is all we want on

Millinery, Shirtwaists,
Duck Skirts, Muslin Underwear,
Summer Vests, Fancy Ribbons,
Corset Covers, Tan and Canvass Shoes

These Prices for this Month Only

Call and See Our Line of

Buggies, Road Wagons,
Hacks, Spring Wagons,
Disc Harrows, Farm Machinery
PRICES RIGHT—YOU WILL SEE THE SIGN

C. W. ELKINS

Shaniko Warehouse Co.

Shaniko, Oregon

General Storage, Forwarding
AND
Commission Merchants

Dealers in Blacksmith Coal, Flour, Barbed Wire,
Nails, Cement, Lime, Coal Oil, Plaster, Sulphur,
Wool and Grain, Sacks and Twine, Grain and Feed.
Agents for Wasco Warehouse Milling Co.'s "White
River" and "Dalles Patent" Flour. Highest price
paid for Hides and Pelts.

Special Attention is paid to Wool Grading and
Baling for Eastern Shipments.

Stock Yards with all the latest and best facilities
for Handling Stock.

Mark Your Goods in Care of
"S. W. Co."

CROOK COUNTY BANK

OFFICERS:
W. A. BOOTH, President
O. M. ELKINS, Vice President
FRED W. WILSON, Cashier

DIRECTORS:
W. A. BOOTH, O. M. ELKINS,
D. F. STEWART, FRED W. WILSON.

Transacts a General
Banking Business
Exchange Bought
and Sold
Collections will re-
ceive prompt atten-
tion

A Mountain of Gold.

could not bring as much happiness to
Mrs. Lucia Wilke, of Caroline, Wis., as
did one 25c box of Bucklen's Arnica
Salve, when it completely cured a run-
ning sore on her leg, which had tor-
tured her 22 long years. Greatest anti-
septic healer of Piles, Wounds and
Sores. 25c at D. P. Adamson and
Templeton & Son Drug store.

WE HAVE

A brand new line of Gingham, Calicos,
Percales, Long Cloths, White and Figured
Organdies, White Goods, Notions and Ladies'
Furnishings.

Made in Oregon Underwear
Dress and Work Shirts, Gloves, Suspenders
and Boots and Shoes for men.

Groceries, Hardware, Fishing Tackle, Burg Wagons

CLAYPOOL BROS.

Prineville, Oregon

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

The Best Way to Reach Buyers
—It Has a Two-fold
Benefit.

Newspaper advertising has a two-fold benefit. It helps the man who thus gives publicity to the advantages he offers the buyers, and it creates a favorable impression of a city by showing to all readers of the paper the live, wide-awake character of its business men. Ben Hampton, a very observing New York business man, has the following interesting observations about newspapers and the practical effects they produce in a community:

"Can you imagine for a minute what life would be without the newspaper? It goes into the home, and office, the factory, the shop, on the cars, on trains—wherever you find human beings there will you find newspapers.

"More than that, you will find the newspaper is read carefully, not only for the news of people and events that it gives each day, but for the interesting news of stores.

"I have made many interesting experiments to satisfy myself as to just how a newspaper is read. I know that other people have done this and I am pretty sure that the experience of every man who makes any investigations along this line will prove that the first thing that is read in a paper published in a small city is the news of a personal and purely local character. I am speaking now of the women readers. They are the ones who buy the goods and they are the ones that we are particularly interested in.

"After the personal information and local news is read, a woman may glance through to see what the big news events of the day are about—that is just about as far as her interest goes. Then she reads the ads; if, indeed, she hasn't read them before. The ads. are to her just as interesting as any other part of the newspaper, and I suspect many times they are more interesting than most of the columns of the average daily newspaper.

"The store news as given in the advertising columns is not only of interest to the thrifty, intelligent housewife, but it is absolutely an important part of her daily business. She wants to keep posted on the newest things; also, she must keep informed as to the best places to buy the articles of merchandise that she needs in conducting her household. All this information she gets from the advertising columns of the newspaper.

"No one need ever question the ability of the advertisement to get itself read. That's the easiest thing in the world. Every advertisement of fair size is sure to attract some attention. If the ad. is well put together typographically, if the headlines are properly written and properly displayed, and if the text matter is prepared with thought and attention; if—in other words—it is made interesting news, the ad. itself will be read with all the care that is needed.

"After that everything depends on the message that the ad. carries. If that message is one of interest to the woman, if it promises her a good piece of merchandise at a fair price, the chances are that she will buy that merchandise if she needs it.

"There has been such an atmosphere of mystery and romance thrown around advertising that I think many people are often confused by what is after all, one of the simplest propositions in business.

"A good store with good merchandise can build up a good business without advertising. If it adds to its other good things good advertising, it is sure to build up a bigger business, to build it on a more solid foundation and to place it beyond the reach of competition."

Joe Bing.

In the March number of the Woman's Home Companion there was printed on the last page, "To Drive Dull Care Away," a little verse by John D. Larkin which has been more widely copied in the press of this country than anything that has appeared for many years. This was it:

Joe Bing he cut ten cord o' wood
From rise to set o' sun;
He cut it, an' he piled it, too
Yes, sir; that's w'at he done.
To cut ten cord of wood, I vow,
Is one tremenjous chore—
Joe Bing cut his behind the stove
In Luscomb's grocery store.

Joe Bing he cut eight load o' hay
I swan, an' raked it too,
An' in twelve hours by the clock
He was entirely through.
He could, I guess, before he slept,
Cut just as many more—
He cut it where he did the wood,
In Luscomb's grocery store.

Joe Bing he plowed four acre onct,
He plowed it good an' neat;
An' fore the sun had near gone down
The job was all complete.
The horses never turned a hair,
Wan't tired, ner leas' bit sore.
He plowed it all in one short day—
In Luscomb's grocery store.

Joe Bing he made five dollars onct
By simply picking hops;
He done it all in just a day
With time for sev'ral stops.
He could as well a kept it up
A dozen days or more,
Where was it done? The same ol'
place—
In Luscomb's grocery store.

Millions Will Be Benefited.

Former Senator J. M. Carey, of Wyoming, author of the Carey act, in a letter to Chairman Gwinn, of the executive committee of the irrigation congress, has the following to say concerning the work of the congress:

"The National Irrigation Congress, during the years of its existence, has accomplished wonders. It has called together, from year to year, those most learned in the science of irrigation and practical irrigators, also men willing and anxious to learn. Among those who have come were men prominent in all branches of business and professional life, as well as those conspicuous in public life.

"The congresses have educated the people on a subject about which but little was known 10 years ago, outside of the states and territories included in the arid regions of the United States. One who has been alive to the subject has marked the rapid change in public sentiment with reference to this great question.

"That the next quarter of a century shall, through irrigation, public and private, change the entire country west of the 100th meridian and make places and homes for millions of people, is a fact now conceded by all familiar with the subject. The results, I believe, will be equal to the doubling of the strength of the Nation.

"I am safe in saying that the irrigation works now being constructed will cost fully \$100,000,000, while the projects being contemplated and being investigated for early initiation will cost hundreds of millions.

"The irrigation congress has done its full share of the good work, yet it has only commenced. Let those who shall constitute the congress always have in view the one question, 'How can they best promote and forward the reclamation of the arid regions of the United States?'

"Boise is an ideal place for the congress. The rapid development of Idaho's agricultural interests through irrigation works, is a great object lesson. Seeing what is being done will remove the last doubt on this great subject among those who shall be so fortunate as to attend the congress."

Galveston's Sea Wall.

makes life now as safe in that City as on the higherlands. E. W. Goodloe who resides on Dutton St., in Waco, Tex., needs no sea wall for safety. He writes: "I have used Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption the past five years and it keeps me well and safe. Before that time I had a cough which for years had been growing worse. Now it's gone." Cures chronic Coughs, La Grippe, Croup, Whooping Cough and prevents Pneumonia. Pleasant to take. Every bottle guaranteed at D. P. Adamson & Co., and Templeton & Son's drug store. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

WILL NOT EFFECT OREGON CATTLE

Oregon Live Stock Sent to Western Markets—Demand Good.

C. J. Millis, livestock agent for the Harriman lines, has been making an investigation on the effect of the packing-house scandals on the market for Oregon cattle, says the Oregonian. He has found that the effect has not been noticeable, nor does he believe it will be.

"I think much ado has been made about a small matter," said Mr. Millis. "I think the packing-houses could have been controlled with less public outcry. When the government puts its stamp upon meat it stands for quality, just the same as its stamp on the green-back. I do not think the disclosures will have any permanent effect on the sale of packing-house products, as American goods are too good to be affected by sentiment or prejudice. People must have meat to eat, and the best meat is that made from western cattle, fattened on eastern corn.

"The demand for Oregon cattle has not fallen off in the least, and the agitation does not effect range cattle. Fat heaves now go from the Oregon ranges to the western markets, while only young cattle that will be fed for a year or two on the intermediate ranges are being sold in the east. Not a single trainload of heavy cattle has moved to the Chicago market this year, as the demand is too heavy for them in the west. Growers find it more profitable to turn off their young cattle for the eastern packing-houses, and the stock does not reach its destination for a year or so, as it is fattened in Montana, Colorado, Idaho and other states. By the time young cattle are ready next spring the present outcry will have been forgotten."

Will Winter Lambs in Malheur.

J. I. Carson, a well known sheep-drover, who is in the city from Ontario, in this state, is preparing to winter 10,000 lambs in Malheur county says the Telegram. He has been purchasing stock in Eastern Oregon counties the past spring and summer, and will provide hay enough to tide his flocks over the snowy periods by buying from the farmers around Ontario. He expects to shear his lambs in the spring, and then ship the animals to Nebraska to be fattened for the Chicago market.

"But sheepmen are holding their stock too high to allow us drovers to make any money," he said, "and they must come down or we will have to go out of business. They want as much as \$2.50 a head for little Merinos that won't dress over 30 pounds, and this doesn't allow us any margin. It costs us a whole lot of money to winter the sheep, and we are bound to lose more or less of them one way or another before we finally close them out. I look for a drop in the price of sheep soon as a result of low prices of wool."

Mr. Carson is naturally a "bear" in the sheep market while he is buying, and he cannot reasonably be expected to talk any other way just now. By and by, when he gets all the lambs he wants it will be to his interest to talk like a "bull." At least this is the way the Oregon sheepraisers look upon the matter.

People Ask Pardon For Colwell.

Governor Chamberlain has received a petition for a pardon for James Colwell, who was jointly indicted with George S. Miller and Burt Bailey for killing Warren Curtis in Harney county March 22, 1902.

Colwell was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary for six years. The petition is headed by Tom Allen, former sheriff, most of the county officials and nearly all of the citizens of Burns.

Curtis was shot during an altercation arising over the possession of some horses.

Getting Rid of Weeds.

The Minnesota agricultural experiment station has issued a very instructive bulletin in response to numerous inquiries from farmers as to the best method of eradicating certain common weeds which have given the agriculturists a great deal of trouble.

It is estimated by the station officials that weeds cause the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to the farmers of Minnesota. These unwelcome intruders not only make it more expensive to grow crops, but they draw heavily upon the moisture and fertility of the soil, and last, but not least, they reduce very materially the market value of the crop.

The reports of the state grain inspection department are quoted to show that for two years the average dockage of wheat at the elevators is about 19 ounces per bushel. This dockage is largely due to weeds.

As the annual wheat crop of Minnesota is about 200,000,000 bushels, a dockage of one pound per bushel means a loss of 200,000,000 pounds per year. The estimate of the grain inspection department would make it more than that.

Had the land been free of weeds, says the bulletin, the same amount of plant food, moisture and labor would have produced over 3,000,000 bushels of wheat, or the equivalent in other grains. On this basis, weeds cost the Minnesota farmers about \$2,500,000 annually, or an annual rent of about 30 cents on every acre seeded to small grain. If to this is added the cost of fighting weeds, the loss of fertility and moisture, strain on machinery, extra cost of twine to tie up the weeds, freight charges for shipping weed seeds, etc., the loss is increased enormously, and the business man who would keep out of the bankruptcy court must figure cost of production and marketing down to the smallest item in just this manner.

The average dockage, however, does not fully cover the matter of loss. The bulletin cites one instance in which the farmer was docked 23 pounds to the bushel, and another was docked 19 pounds to the bushel, both of them because of wild oats in their grains. This is a heavier tax than any business can stand and prosper.

The bulletin describes the various common weeds, which are divided into three classes, annual, biennial and perennial, and then gives various methods of eradicating them. But nothing is so effective as a proper rotation of crops. A system which provides for one or more years in cultivated crops and one or more grass crops on each field in five to seven years will clear the fields of most weeds, increase the net income per acre and tend to increase the fertility of the soil.

Continuous growing of small grains in one field means weedy land; diversified farming means a disappearance of the weeds, less work and more prosperity for the farmer.

J. C. Hannan Killed.

A runaway team on the Harvey ranch at Summer Lake last Saturday afternoon caused the death of John C. Hannan of Paisley. He and Riley Hammersley were engaged in running mowing machines and Hammersley's team became unmanageable and got away from him. He shouted to Hannan but was not heard above the rattle of the machinery. His team ran into Hannan knocking him off of the mower and trampling on his body. When picked up by the men in the field he remarked that he was done for and died at nine o'clock that evening, although but two bruised spots were found upon his person. Funeral services were held the next day and his remains laid at rest in the Paisley cemetery.

Deceased was a well respected citizen of Lake county, having lived in the county many years. He was several years road supervisor in the Paisley district. He was born in Douglas county about 65 years ago and was one of the first white boys born in Oregon.—Central Oregonian.